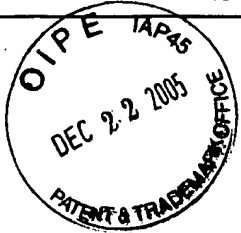


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ARNOLD & PORTER LLP



December 22, 2005

RCE \$

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Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Conf. No. 9889  
Art Unit: 1631  
Examiner: M.L. Borin

Re: U.S. Application No. 09/521,640 filed March 10, 2000  
Title: Nucleic Acid Molecules and Other Molecules  
Associated with Plants  
Applicants: Joseph R. BYRUM *et al.*  
Atty. Dkt: 16517.128

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Sir:

The following documents are forwarded herewith for appropriate action by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (PTO):

1. Request for Continued Examination (RCE) Transmittal form SB/30;
2. Amendment in Conjunction with Request for Continued Examination; and
3. Return postcard.

Please stamp the attached postcard with the filing date of these documents and return it to our courier.

Authorization to charge the statutory fee of \$790 for filing a Request for Continued Examination to counsel's deposit account is given in the accompanying Form PTO/SB/30.

In the event that extensions of time, other than those submitted herewith, are necessary to prevent abandonment of this application, then such extensions of time are hereby petitioned. Applicants do not believe any additional fees are due in conjunction with this filing. However, if any fees are required in the present application, including any fees for extensions of time, then the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge such fees to Arnold & Porter LLP Deposit Account No. 50-2387, referencing matter number 16517.128. A duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed.

Enclosures

Respectfully submitted,

David R. Marsh (Reg. No. 41,408)  
(by Thomas E. Holsten, Reg. No. 46,098)

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Respectfully submitted,

  
by   
David R. Marsh (Reg. No. 41,408)  
(by Thomas E. Holsten, Reg. No. 46,098)

Enclosures

PTO/SB/30 (04-05)

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# Request for Continued Examination (RCE) Transmittal

Address to:  
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P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Application Number	09/521,640
Filing Date	March 10, 2000
First Named Inventor	Joseph R. BYRUM
Art Unit	1631
Examiner Name	Michael L. Borin
Attorney Docket Number	16517.128

**This is a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.114 of the above-identified application.**

Request for Continued Examination (RCE) practice under 37 CFR 1.114 does not apply to any utility or plant application filed prior to June 8, 1995, or to any design application. See Instruction Sheet for RCEs (not to be submitted to the USPTO) on page 2.

1. **Submission required under 37 CFR 1.114** Note: If the RCE is proper, any previously filed unentered amendments and amendments enclosed with the RCE will be entered in the order in which they were filed unless applicant instructs otherwise. If applicant does not wish to have any previously filed unentered amendment(s) entered, applicant must request non-entry of such amendment(s).

- a. ☐ Previously submitted. If a final Office action is outstanding, any amendments filed after the final Office action may be considered as a submission even if this box is not checked.
- i. ☐ Consider the arguments in the Appeal Brief or Reply Brief previously filed on \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- b. ☒ Enclosed
- i. ☒ Amendment/Reply
- ii. ☐ Affidavit(s)/ Declaration(s)
- iii. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)
- iv. ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Miscellaneous

- a. ☐ Suspension of action on the above-identified application is requested under 37 CFR 1.103(c) for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ months. (Period of suspension shall not exceed 3 months; Fee under 37 CFR 1.17(f) required)
- b. ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Fees

- The RCE fee under 37 CFR 1.17(e) is required by 37 CFR 1.114 when the RCE is filed.
- The Director is hereby authorized to charge the following fees, any underpayment of fees, or credit any overpayments, to Deposit Account No. 50-2387. I have enclosed a duplicate copy of this sheet.
- a. ☒ ☐ RCE fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(e)
- ii. ☐ Extension of time fee (37 CFR 1.138 and 1.17)
- iii. ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_
- b. ☐ Check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed
- c. ☐ Payment by credit card (Form PTO-2038 enclosed)

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## SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED

Signature	<i>Thomas E. Holsten</i>	Date	December 22, 2005
Name (Print/Type)	Thomas E. Holsten/David R. Marsh	Registration No.	46098/41408

## CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop RCE, Commissioner for Patents, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 or facsimile transmitted to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on the date shown below.

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This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.114. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop RCE, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Patent Application of:

Joseph BYRUM *et al.*

Serial No.: 09/521,640

Filed: March 10, 2000

Title: Nucleic Acid Molecules and Other Molecules Associated with Plants

Conf. No.: 9889

Art Unit: 1631

Examiner: Michael L. Borin

Atty. Docket: 16517.128

**Amendment in Conjunction  
with Request for Continued Examination**

**Mail Stop- RCE**  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In conjunction with the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) submitted to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office herewith, Applicants submit the following amendments and remarks in response to the Office Action mailed June 24, 2002, (hereinafter "Final Action").

**Amendments to the Claims** are reflected in the listing of claims that begins on page 2 of this paper.

**Remarks** begin on page 4 of this paper.

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**AMENDMENT**

**IN THE CLAIMS**

Please amend the claims as follows. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of the claims in the present application.

Claims 1-22. (Cancelled)

23. (New) A substantially purified nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleic acid sequence capable of reducing expression levels in a plant or plant cell, wherein said nucleic acid sequence exhibits between 100% and 90% sequence identity to a second nucleic acid molecule having a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a complete sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a complement thereof.

24. (New) The substantially purified nucleic acid molecule of claim 23, wherein said nucleic acid sequence exhibits between 100% and 95% sequence identity to a second nucleic acid molecule having a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a complete sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a complement thereof.

25. (New) The substantially purified nucleic acid molecule of claim 24, wherein said nucleic acid sequence exhibits between 100% and 98% sequence identity to a second nucleic acid molecule having a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a complete sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a complement thereof.

26. (New) The substantially purified nucleic acid molecule of claim 25, wherein said nucleic acid sequence exhibits between 100% and 99% sequence identity to a second

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nucleic acid molecule having a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a complete sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a complement thereof.

27. (New) The substantially purified nucleic acid molecule of claim 26, wherein said nucleic acid sequence exhibits 100% sequence identity to a second nucleic acid molecule having a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of a complete sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 and a complement thereof.

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### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-7 and 16-22 are pending. By way of the present amendment, new claims 23-27 are added and claims 1-7 and 16-22 are cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the underlying subject matter. Claims 8-15 were cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the underlying subject matter in amendments filed April 18, 2002. Support for the foregoing new claims can be found throughout the specification and claims as originally filed, for example on page 15, line 10 through page 16, line 6 and page 76, line 3 through page 78, line 8. No new matter enters by way of this amendment. Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 23-27 will be pending.

#### **1. Request for Continued Examination**

The instant application was appealed to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences ("Board") on September 23, 2002. The appeal was suspended at the request of the Applicants on September 29, 2004, pending the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit's disposition of *In re Fisher*. Applicants file herewith a Request for Continued Examination under 37 C.F.R. § 1.114.

#### **2. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-7 and 16-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for allegedly lacking an adequate written description. Final Action at pages 2-4. Applicants note that claims 1-7 and 16-22 have been cancelled without prejudice to or

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disclaimer of the underlying subject matter, however, Applicants submit that new claims 23-27 satisfy the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

Despite the Examiner's admission that "claims limited to nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO 2 would meet the written description and enablement provisions of 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph," the Examiner maintains the rejection of claims 1-7 and 16-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as allegedly not being supported by an adequate written description. Final Action at page 3. In support of this rejection, the Examiner asserts that "the claims are directed to nucleic acids comprising said SEQ ID NO: [2] (or, rather, comprising fragments thereof) and thus encompass products such as full-length DNAs and genes". *Id.* The bases for the Examiner's challenge are that (1) the specification allegedly does not "describe any single representative of the genus of fragments of 30-300 nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 2", and (2) that the use of the transitional language "comprising" encompasses products that have not been described in the specification." *Id.* at pages 3-4. These are not proper bases for a written description rejection of a "comprising" claim. If they were, every "comprising" claim ever written would be invalid for failing to describe every nuance of the claimed invention. Furthermore, the specification demonstrates to one skilled in the art that Applicants were in possession of the claimed genera of nucleic acid molecules.

The purpose of the written description requirement is to ensure that the inventors had possession of the claimed subject matter, *i.e.*, to ensure that the inventors actually invented what is claimed. *Gentry Gallery Inc. v. Berkline Corp.*, 134 F.3d 1473, 1479, 45 U.S.P.Q.2d 1498, 1503 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *Lockwood v. American Airlines*, 107 F.3d 1565,



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1572, 41 U.S.P.Q.2d 1961, 1966 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Alton*, 76 F.3d 1168, 1172, 37 U.S.P.Q.2d 1578, 1581 (Fed. Cir. 1996). If a person of ordinary skill in the art would, after reading the specification, understand that the inventors had possession of the claimed invention, even if not every nuance, then the written description has been met. *In re Alton*, 76 F.3d at 1175, 37 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1584. A person of ordinary skill in the art would, after reading the present specification, understand that Applicants had possession of SEQ ID NO: 2, complements and variations thereof, and fragments of thereof, and therefore, the claimed invention.

Applicants have provided the nucleotide sequence required by the claims, *i.e.*, SEQ ID NO: 2, as well as, for example, nucleic acid sequences having the recited percent sequence identity (*see, e.g.*, specification at page 15, line 10 through page 16, line 6), and vectors comprising the nucleic acid sequence (*see, e.g.*, specification at page 59, line 7 to page 68, line 6) and have thus established possession of the claimed invention. The fact that the claims at issue are intended to cover molecules that include the recited sequences joined with additional sequences does not mean that Applicants were any less in possession of the claimed nucleic acid molecules. It is well-established that use of the transitional term "comprising" leaves the claims "open for the inclusion of unspecified ingredients even in major amounts." *Ex parte Davis*, 80 U.S.P.Q. 448, 450 (B.P.A.I. 1948). *Accord PPG Indus. v. Guardian Indus.*, 156 F.3d 1351, 1354, 48 U.S.P.Q.2d 1351, 1353-54 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *Moleculon Research Corp. v. CBS*, 793 F.2d 1261, 1271, 229 U.S.P.Q. 805, 812 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

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The Examiner argues that the specification does not "describe any single representative of the genus of fragments of 30-300 nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 2". The specification provides ample support for the fragments of 30-300 nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 2, for example at page 82, lines 10-14. Although Applicants disagree with the Examiner's allegation, Applicants note that claims 1-7 and 16-22 have been cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the underlying subject matter, and new claims 23-27 do not recite "a fragment from about 30 to about 300 nucleotides."

Furthermore, the present application describes more than just the nucleic acid sequence recited by the claims (SEQ ID NO: 2), for example, it describes vectors comprising the claimed nucleic acid molecules (specification at page 59, line 7 to page 68, line 6), nucleic acid sequences having between 100% and 90% sequence identity with SEQ ID NO: 2 (*see, e.g.*, specification at page 15, line 10 through page 16, line 6) and describes how to make the nucleotide sequence and the libraries from which it was originally purified. *See* Example 1, beginning at page 83, *et seq.* Furthermore, the addition of extra nucleotides or detectable labels to the disclosed nucleotide sequence is readily envisioned by one of ordinary skill in the art upon reading the present specification, in particular at page 13, lines 15-19 (describing sequences with labels to facilitate detection), page 19, line 22 through page 20, line 30 (describing fusion peptide molecules encoded by the claimed nucleic acid molecules), Example 1 at page 83, line 18 through page 87, line 18 (describing methods to generate BAC libraries from genomic including the claimed nucleic acid molecules), page 58, line 10 through page 59, line 2 (describing site directed mutagenesis), and page 82, lines 10-14 (describing sequences containing from about 30 to 300 nucleotide residues). Moreover, it is well established that claims "may be broader than the specific

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embodiment disclosed in a specification.” *Ralston Purina Co. v. Far-mor-Co*, 772 F.2d 1570, 1575, 227 U.S.P.Q. 177, 179 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (quoting *In re Rasmussen*, 650 F.2d 1212, 1215, 211 U.S.P.Q. 323, 326 (CCPA 1981)).

The Examiner asserts that “[t]he specification describes only SEQ ID NO: 2 and no other longer sequence containing them.” Final Action at page 3. The Examiner appears to assert that each nucleic acid molecule within the claimed genus must be described by its complete structure. These assertions are totally unfounded. The Federal Circuit has elucidated a test for written description where a genus of nucleic acids may be described by a structural feature that distinguishes members of the claimed genus from non-members of the claimed genus. *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly and Co.*, 119 F.3d 1559, 1568-69, 43 U.S.P.Q.2d 1398, 1406 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Applicants have satisfied that test for written description.

In particular, Applicants have disclosed common structural features, for example the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. The respective common structural feature (the nucleotide sequence, variations and complements thereof and fragments of any) is shared by every nucleic acid molecule in the claimed genus, and it distinguishes the members of the claimed genus from non-members. For example, if a nucleic acid molecule such as a gene sequence contains the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, then it is a member of the claimed genus of nucleic acid molecules comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. If a nucleic acid molecule does not contain a nucleic acid sequence within the recited percent sequence identity range with the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, then it is not a member of that claimed genus. The presence of other nucleotides at either

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end of the recited sequence will not interfere with the recognition of a claimed nucleic acid molecule as such – it either contains the nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 2 or it does not. One skilled in the art would clearly know if a nucleic acid molecule contains one of the recited nucleotide sequences.

As such, claims 1-7 and 16-22 satisfy the written description, however, Applicants note that claims 1-7 and 16-22 have been cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the underlying subject matter. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 1-7 and 16-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph is moot. However, for the reasons set forth above, new claims 23-27 also satisfy the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

### 3. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1-7 and 16-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101, because the claimed invention is allegedly not supported by either a “specific, substantial, and credible utility or, in the alternative, a well-established utility.” Final Action at pages 4-6. As claims 1-7 and 16-22 have been cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer to the underlying subject matter, Applicants respectfully submit that new claims 23-27 satisfy the 35 U.S.C. § 101 utility requirement.

The Examiner acknowledges that the specification describes multiple utilities for the present invention, including “in the isolation of full-length cDNAs or genes which would be used to make protein and optionally further usage to make the corresponding antibodies, plants, gene mapping, isolation of homologous sequences, detection of gene expression.” Office Action at page 4. The Examiner asserts that “[t]hese are non-

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specific uses that are applicable to nucleic acids in general and not particular or specific to the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO. 2 being claimed." *Id.* at pages 4-5.

The Federal Circuit has recently reiterated that the "basic *quid pro quo* contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived from the public from an invention with *substantial utility*." *In re Fisher*, 421 F.3d 1365, 1371, 76 U.S.P.Q.2d 1225, 1229 (Fed. Cir. 2005)(citing *Brenner*, 383 U.S. at 534-35)(emphasis in original). The Court noted that since "*Brenner* our predecessor court, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and this court have required a claimed invention to have a specific and substantial utility to satisfy § 101." *Id.* Furthermore, an invention need only provide one identifiable benefit to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 101. See *Raytheon Co. v. Roper Corp.*, 724 F.2d 951, 958, 220 U.S.P.Q. 592, 598 (Fed. Cir. 1983) ("when a properly claimed invention meets at least one stated objective, utility under section 101 is clearly shown").

Although the Supreme Court has not defined the meaning of the terms "specific" and "substantial", the Federal Circuit has identified a framework for the kind of disclosure an application could contain to establish a specific and substantial utility. *In re Fisher*, 421 F.3d at 1371, 220 U.S.P.Q.2d at page 1230. First, the Court indicated that to provide a substantial utility, the specification should disclose a utility such that "one skilled in the art can use a claimed discovery in a manner which provides some *immediate benefit to the public*." *Id.* (emphasis original). Second, a specific utility can be disclosed by discussing "a use which is not so vague as to be meaningless," that is that the claimed invention "can be used to provide a well-defined and particular benefit to the public." *Id.*

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Applicants have met this test – the present specification discloses nucleic acid molecules which, in their current form, provide at least one specific benefit to the public, for example, use for reducing expression of an endogenous gene. *See, e.g.* Specification at page 76, line 3 through page 78, line 8. The present specification discloses that the claimed nucleic acid molecules can be used to transform plants (*see, e.g.*, specification at page 59, line 7 through page 75, line 12); and to reduce the expression of a desired protein (*see, e.g.*, specification at page 76, line 3 through page 78, line 8). This benefit is specific, not vague or unknown, and it is a “real world” or substantial benefit.

The Examiner has not provided any evidence that would reasonably suggest that the claimed nucleic acids cannot be used for the aforementioned utilities, and therefore has not met the burden of proof required to establish a utility rejection. *See In re Brana*, 51 F.3d 1560, 1567, 34 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436, 1441 (Fed. Cir. 1995). *Accord In re Gaubert*, 524 F.2d 1222, 1225-26, 187 U.S.P.Q. 664, 666 (C.C.P.A. 1975); *In re Langer*, 503 F.2d 1380, 1391, 183 U.S.P.Q. 288, 297 (C.C.P.A. 1974). In fact, the Examiner has provided no evidence challenging the disclosed utilities for the presently claimed nucleic acid molecules. The Examiner “must do more than merely question operability - [he] must set forth factual reasons which would lead one skilled in the art to question the objective truth of the statement of operability.” *In re Gaubert*, 524 F.2d 1222, 1225-26, 187 U.S.P.Q. 664, 666 (C.C.P.A. 1975) (emphasis in original); MPEP § 706.03(a)(1) (“Office personnel are reminded that they must treat as true a statement of fact made by an applicant in relation to an asserted utility, unless countervailing evidence can be provided...”). In the Office Action, the Examiner provides no evidence challenging the disclosed utilities for the presently claimed nucleic acid molecules.

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The Examiner further has not assessed the credibility of the presently asserted utilities. Credibility is precisely the issue that the courts have emphasized in evaluating the adequacy of an asserted utility. Utility is determined "by reference to, and a factual analysis of, the disclosure of the application." *In re Ziegler*, 992 F.2d 1197, 1201, 26 U.S.P.Q.2d 1600, 1603 (Fed. Cir. 1993), quoting *Cross v. Iizuka*, 753 F.2d 1040, 1044, 224 U.S.P.Q. 739, 742 (Fed. Cir. 1985). The Examiner "has the initial burden of challenging a presumptively correct assertion of utility in the disclosure." *In re Brana*, 51 F.3d 1560, 1567, 34 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436, 1441 (Fed. Cir. 1995). The utilities asserted in the specification must be accepted as factually sound unless the Patent Office cites information that undermines the credibility of the assertion. *Id.* As previously stated, the Examiner "must do more than merely question operability – [she] must set forth factual reasons which would lead one skilled in the art to question the objective truth of the statement of operability." *In re Gaubert*, 524 F.2d 1222, 1224-25, 187 U.S.P.Q. 664, 666 (C.C.P.A. 1975) (emphasis in original); MPEP § 706.03(a)(1) ("Office personnel are reminded that they must treat as true a statement of fact made by an applicant in relation to an asserted utility, unless countervailing evidence can be provided..."). Here, the Examiner has not even attempted to meet this burden.

Applicants have disclosed several specific, substantial and credible utilities for the claimed nucleic acid molecules. Any one of these utilities is enough to satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 101. Because Applicants need only establish a single utility to satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 101, and have done so in the present case, the rejection under Section 101 is incorrect. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectfully requested.

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**4. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, Enablement**

Claims 1-7 and 16-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as not enabled because the claimed invention allegedly lacks utility. Office Action at page 6. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection and contend that this rejection has been overcome by the arguments set forth above regarding utility. Thus, the enablement rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph is improper. As claims 1-7 and 16-22 have been cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the underlying subject, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claims 1-7 and 16-22 is moot. In addition, for the reasons set forth above with regard to utility, new claims 23-27 are enabled.



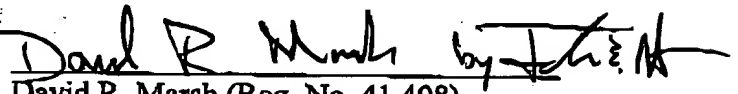
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### Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is now in condition for allowance, and notice of such is respectfully requested. The Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (202) 942-5000 should any additional information be necessary for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: December 22, 2005



David R. Marsh (Reg. No. 41,408)  
(by Thomas E. Holsten, Reg. No. 46,098)

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**ARNOLD & PORTER LLP**202.942.5000  
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Washington, DC 20004-1206**Fax Transmittal**

December 22, 2005

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<b>MESSAGE</b>		

Re: Appeal No. 2003-1666; Conf. No. 9889  
U.S. Patent Appln. Ser. No. 09/521,640 filed March 10, 2000  
Title: Nucleic Acid Molecules and Other Molecules Associated with Plants  
Inventors: Joseph R. BYRUM *et al.*  
Atty. Docket: 16517.128

Dear Dianne:

Enclosed is a copy of a Request for Continued Examination (with its associated documents) that was filed today with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Thomas E. Holsten (Reg. No. 46,098)

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